

See Dist. Society

MORNING

SATURDAY



VISITOR.

B. CAMERON & L. J. RITCHEY.

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,

Unaw'd by influence, unbribed by gain.

[EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.]

VOL. IV

CITY OF WARSAW, MISSOURI, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1848.

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TERMS:

1. The Saturday Morning Visitor is published once a week, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions required, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisers by the year will be confined strictly to their business.

Candidates announced for \$3.00.

PORTAL.



From the American Republic.

THE BROKEN HEARTED.

BY F. H. G.

The fragrant flowers again may bloom,
The spring birds charm the ear,
And nature wear her choicest robes,
Still to my memory dear!

But oh! no more this heart can feel,
The raptures of delight—
That shone upon my joyous soul,
That now is veiled in night.

Do pair's bird's arrow's in my heart,
And rankles in my breast—
Of all the light of former days,
My spirit is bereft.

For he who fondly pledged to me,
His heart's warm constancy,
Has proved, as men too often prove,
False to his heart and me.

Oh, God! that he may never know
The anguish that I feel;
A confidant—but a broken heart,
That nought but death can heal!

I welcome Death, my dearest friend,
To end this scene of woe,
For nought but misery now remains
For this poor heart below!

The past is gone—the present dark,
The future hid from view:
But all I wish, is, that I may
Soon bid this world adieu!

A TEMPERANCE STORY.

Two young men "with a bumpin' in their heads," retired late at night to their room in a crowded inn, in which, as they entered, were revealed two beds, but the wind extinguishing the light they both, instead of taking, as they supposed, a bed a piece got back into one; which began to sink under them, and came around at intervals in a manner very circumstantial, but quite impossible for implication. Presently one observed to the other:

"I say, Tom, somebody's in my bed."

"Is there?" said the other; "no there is in mine. Let's kick them out!"

A snuffle ensued, and the next remark was: "Tom, I've kicked my man overboard."

"Good!" said his fellow toper, "better luck than I—my man has kicked me out—right on the floor!"

Their "relative positions" were not apparent until next morning.

"Well, Sambo, is your master a good farmer?"

"O yes, he be very good farmer—he makes two crops in one year."

"How is that Sambo?"

"Why, he sell all his hay in the fall, and make money once; den in the spring he sell all de hides ob de cattle dat die for want of de hay, and make money twice."

"Why do you set your cup of coffee up on the chair, Mr. Jones, said a worthy landlady this morning at breakfast."

"It is so very weak, ma'am," replied Mr. J. demurely, "I thought I would let it rest."

A fellow who married a termagant who drove him to desperation, and finally to death, just before dying requested a friend to have the following brief yet pungent inscription upon his tomb: "slain by a jaw-bone."

A TRUE STORY.

In the evening of the day Alice arrived at S—, a great experience meeting was to be held in one of the churches. Her friend who had become enthusiastic in the cause, urged her to go to this meeting, which Alice did, although with a feeling of reluctance. The house was crowded above and below. The preliminaries usually appertaining to such meetings having been arranged, a brief opening address was made by one of the ministers. A reformed man then related his experience with great effect. After he had finished, there was a pause of nearly a minute. At length a man who had been seated far back, with his face partly turned from the audience, arose slowly and moved to the front of the stage.

A half suppressed exclamation escaped Alice, as her eyes caught the well known features of him who had been her husband, while a quick thrill ran through her. Then her frame trembled in accord with her fluttering heart. The face of Mr. Delaney had greatly changed since she had last looked upon it. Its calm, dignified elevation had been restored, but with what difference! What before was cheerful, was sad, very sad.

"Mr. President," he began in a broken voice, "although I had consented, at your urgent solicitation, to address this large assembly to-night, yet I have felt so strong a reluctance to doing so, that it has been with the utmost difficulty I could drag myself forward. But I had passed my word; I could not violate it. As to relating my experience, that I do not think I can venture upon. The past I dare not recall—Would to heaven that just ten years of my life were blotted out."

The speaker paused a moment, already much affected. Then resuming in a firmer voice he said:

"But something must be said of my own case, or I shall fail to make that impression upon your minds that I wish to produce."

"Pictures of real life touch the heart with power, while abstract presentations of truth glitter coldly in the intellectual regions of the mind, and then fade from the perception like figures in a diorama."

Your speaker once stood among the first members of the bar in a neighboring State—nay, more than that—he represented his country for three years in the Assembly of the Commonwealth. And more than that still—occupied a seat in Congress for two Congressional periods."

At this announcement the stillness of death pervaded the crowded assembly. "And yet more than all that," he continued, his voice sinking into a low thrilling tone—"he once had a tenderly loved wife and two sweet children. But all these honors—all these blessings have departed from him."

"He continued, his voice growing louder and deeper in his efforts to control himself. "He was unworthy to retain them! His constituents threw him off, because he had debased himself and disgraced them. And worse than all—she who had loved him devotedly—she who had borne him two dear babes, was forced to abandon him and seek an asylum in her father's house. And why? Could I have become so changed in a few short years? What power was there to abuse me that my fellow beings spurned, and even the wife of my bosom turned away heart-stricken from me? Alas! my friends, it was a mad indulgence in mockery! A very demon—a Circe, changing the human into the bestial. But for this, I was now an honorable and useful representative in Congress, pursuing after my country's good, and blest in the house circle with wife and children. But I have not told you all. After my wife separated from me, I sank rapidly."

"A state of perfect sobriety brought too many terrible thoughts; I therefore, drafted more freely, and was rarely, if ever, from under the bewildering effects of partial intoxication. I remained in the same village for some years, but never once saw her during that time—nor a glimpse of my children. At last I became so abandoned in my life, that my wife, urged on by her friends, doubtless, filed an application for a divorce, and as cause could easily be shown why it should be granted, a separation was legally declared."

"To complete my disgrace, at the next Congressional canvass, I was left off the ticket, as unfit to represent the district. I left the county and State where I had lived for my boyhood up."

"Three years have elapsed since then. For two years of the period I abandoned myself to the fearful impulses of the appetite I had acquired. Then I heard of this new movement—the great temperance cause. At first I sneered, then wondered, listened at last, and finally threw myself upon the great wave that was sweeping onward, in hopes of being carried by it far out of the reach of danger, and I did not hope with a vain hope. It

did for me all and more than I could have deemed. It set me at once upon my feet—once more made a man of me.

"A year of sobriety, earnest devotion to my profession, and fervent prayer to Him who alone gives strength to every good resolution, has restored to me much that I had lost—but not all—not the richest treasure that I had proved myself unworthy to retain—not my wife and children. Ah! between myself and these, the law has laid its stern impassable interdiction. I have no longer a wife—no longer children; though my heart goes out towards those dearly beloved ones with the tenderest yearnings. Pictures of our early days of wedded love are ever lingering in my imagination. I dream of the sweet fireside circle; I see ever before me the once placid face of my Alice, as her eyes looked into my own with intelligent confidence. I feel her arms twine around my neck; the music of her voice is ever sounding in my ear."

Here the speaker's emotions overcame him. His utterance became choked, and he stood silent, with bowed and trembling limbs. The dense mass of people were hushed into an oppressive stillness, that was broken here and there by half stifled sobs.

At this moment there was a movement in the crowd. A single female figure, before whom every one appeared instinctively to give way, was seen passing up the aisle. This was not observed by Delaney, until she had come nearly in front of the platform on which he stood. Then the movement caught his ear, and lifting his eyes they instantly fell on Alice—for it was she that was passing onward—he bent forward towards her with suddenly uplifted hands and eager eyes, and stood like a statue until she had gained the stand and advanced quickly to his side. For a moment the two stood thus, the whole audience, thrilled with the scene, were upon their feet. Then Delaney opened his arms, and Alice, threw herself upon his bosom with a quick, wild gesture.

Thus for the space of a minute they stood—every one fully, by a singular intuition, understanding the scene. One of the ministers then came forward, and gently separated them.

"No, no," said Delaney, "you must not, you cannot take her away from me!"

"Heaven forbid that I should do that!" replied the minister. "By your own confession she is not your wife."

"No, she is not," returned Delaney, mournfully.

"But she is ready to renew her vows again," Alice said smiling through her tears that now rained over her face.

Before that large assembly, all standing and with few dry eyes, was said in a broken voice, the marriage ceremony that gave Delaney and Alice to each other. As the minister, an aged man, with thin white locks, finished the rite, he laid his hands upon the heads of the two he had joined in holy bonds, and lifting up his aged eyes, that streamed with gladness, he said, in a solemn voice,

"What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."

"Amen!" was said by the whole assembly, as with a single voice.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN HAYTI.

In some intelligence from Port au Prince by way of Boston, it was stated that the revolutionary and murderous state of things there was considered settled by the arrival of three English vessels of war. The Boston Traveler states that one of the British men of war had on board an agent, with instructions to inquire into recent occurrences there, ascertain the intentions of the President, and possibly to take some steps in the nature of intervention.

From the Traveller we have the following in relation to the doings growing out of the proscription of the mulattoes by the black President, who, when waited upon for the restoration of the constitution, ordered his guards to fire upon the deputations:—*Republican.*

Many of the merchants took refuge on board the French man of war in the harbor. The French consul proceeded to the palace and demanded that an armistice should take place. This was granted, with the exception of about twenty-five of the principal merchants, who had not since been seen. The number killed was at first stated as high as one thousand. It is probable that not more than one hundred actually perished. Many died who were at first classed as dead. This act caused the revolt at the south part of the island. The President had marched against them, and had got as far as Mariegalante, where the raising of the drawbridge by the inhabitants barred his progress. This is the last that is known of his proceedings.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

Radification of the Treaty in the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 51 to 35—*Out-Posts of the Army to be called in—Embarkation of the Troops—Gen. P. F. Smith started for Vera Cruz on the 25th ult., to superintend their Embarkation, &c.*

The fine steamer *Joseph Lawrence* arrived last night about 10 o'clock from New Orleans. To the officers of the boat and to our friends, T. J. Smith & Co., at Cairo, we are indebted to dates from New Orleans to the evening of the 1st—the papers forwarded by the latter having been brought to Cairo by the *Peytonia*, in three days and twenty-three hours.

From the New Orleans *Delta*, Extra, of the 30th, we copy the following very important intelligence from Mexico:—*Republic.*

The Steamship *Edith*, Capt. Couillard, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, having left there on the afternoon of the 23d. To Capt. Couillard we are deeply indebted for his prompt delivery of highly important despatches from our correspondent "Mustang," to the evening of the 21st from the city of Mexico, and the 18th from Queretaro.

The final vote on the treaty was taken in the Chamber of Deputies at 6 1/2 o'clock on the evening of the 19th. It was ratified by a vote of 51 to 35—a vote which completely settles the question of peace. The action of the Senate will be had with little or no delay; in fact its decision was looked for every moment at the city of Mexico before our express left, and not the slightest doubts were entertained that the treaty would pass that body with little or no opposition.

Gen. Butler was about issuing orders for calling in all the outposts preparatory to the immediate march of our troops from the country.

Gen. P. F. Smith has been selected by the commander-in-chief, to superintend the embarkation of the troops. He was to leave the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 24th inst. for that purpose. Between the 1st and 4th of June it was confidently expected our army would be on its march to the coast.

The Monitor *Republicano* of the 21st, contains the subjoined letters from Queretaro, introduced to its readers in the following manner with all the honors:

"ATTENTION! MOST AUTHENTIC AND IMPORTANT!"

"Our express arrived last night about 10 o'clock, bringing us the annexed letters. They announce the approval of the treaty by the Chamber of Deputies."

QUERETARO, May 19, 1848.

At last this population is relieved from that state of mortal anxiety in which it has been kept, by a debate of a graver character than any which has engaged its attention since the establishment of our independence. At a quarter past 6 in the evening, the ratification of the Treaty was voted by 51 to 35 who were for war. Seniors Lucena and Rosa were the last speakers: both displayed immense power, and have proved themselves consummate statesmen.

The danger has passed; the Senate will immediately take up the business, and, less numerous, less turbulent, without comprising in its bosom a single man who has in any way shown a disposition to mutilate the national representation, by keeping away from the session. It is impossible that the affairs could be left undecided, or that it be not decided happily and opportunely.

I do not wish by these remarks to cast any obliquity on the Chamber of Deputies, it has conducted itself with dignity and magnanimity. The warmth which has been displayed in the discussion will ever do it honor, and with rare exceptions good faith has shown out conspicuously in each party, among those advocating peace and those contending for war. On both sides of the question there are illustrious men; all defended their opinion with all decorum and due self-respect.

QUERETARO, May 19, 1848.

It was at a quarter past 6 o'clock in the evening that the Treaty was approved of, by 51 votes to 35. The last speakers were Senor Rosa, the Minister, a gentleman named Aguilar, the latter in opposition.

My friend all has terminated happily. As the Government express leaves this city to-night at 10 o'clock, I have decided on sending off yours also, in order that you may be the more speedily put in possession of this favorable news.

In our daily issue to-morrow, we shall publish special details of the subjects only slightly glanced at here. The agony however, is over.

THE WIDOW'S WOODER.

BY MRS. EMBURY.

He wooed me with those honeyed words
That women love to hear,
Those gentle flatteries that fall
So sweet on every ear;
He tells me that my face is fair,
Too fair for grief to shade;
My cheek, he says, was never meant
In sorrow's gloom to fade.

He stands beside me when I sing
The songs of other days,
And whispers in love's thrilling tones
The words of heartfelt praise;
And often in my eyes he looks,
Some answering to see,
In vain he there can only read
The faith of memory.

He little knows what thoughts awake,
With every gentle word:
How, by his looks and tones, the founts
Of tenderness are stirred,
The visions of my youth return,
Joys far too bright to last,
And while he speaks of future bliss,
I think but of the past.

Like lamps in eastern sepulchres,
Amid my hearts deep gloom,
Affection sheds its holiest light
Upon my husband's tomb.
As those bright lamps if bro't once more
To upper air grow dim,
So my soul's love is cold and dim,
Unless it glows for him.

Congressional.

Correspondent of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Benton, it was ordered that the Secretary of the Senate inform the President of the United States that the Hon. David R. Atchison, of Missouri, has been selected to act as President of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President, and that a similar message be sent to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Allen presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio.

1s. In favor of a reduction in the price of the public lands on each side of the Wabash, Miami and Erie Extension Canal, from \$2.50 to the minimum of \$1.25—the State having reduced the alternate sections of such lands, granted them by the government to the latter price.

2d. Expressing the opinion of Ohio as to the manner in which new territory, acquired either by conquest or purchase, should be admitted, when the time arrives for organizing it into States—in favor of extending the provisions of the ordinance of 1787 to all such territory.

3d. For a reduction in letter postage, and the establishment of uniform rates.

4th. In favor of appropriations for the improvement of western rivers and harbors.

5th. Other resolutions expressing opinions in opposition to the Mexican war, to the course of the Executive therein, and approving the course of their Senator, Hon. Thomas Corwin.

Mr. Rusk, from the Military Committee, reported back, with an amendment, the House bill for refunding to States monies expended in the transportation, &c., of volunteers, previous to being mustered into the service. The amendment authorizes the payment of interest, where interest has been paid by States to individual corporations. The amendment was adopted, and the bill then, as amended, was passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill, and a debate ensued, on an amendment granting an allowance of \$53 per head to the Cherokee Indians remaining in the State of North Carolina—in which Messrs. Bell, Atchison, Badger, Crittenden, and others participated. Without action, the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

The consideration of the Oregon Territorial Bill was then resumed. After some discussion, Mr. Hale withdrew his amendment, in order to allow a direct vote to be taken on Mr. Webster's substitute to the Senate bill of last session, in which the rights of all to remove thither with their property, of every description is reconsidered. He was disposed, he said, to "take out his fire-brand," and see if they could get along a little better without it.

Mr. Bright expressed his willingness to strike out the 12th section of the bill as reported, which secures to the inhabitants of Oregon all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Iowa, and its in-

habitants; and provides that the existing laws now enforced in Oregon under the authority of the provisional government, established by the people thereof, shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same shall not be incompatible with the provisions of this act. [This it had been contended, was really an extension to the territory, of the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, as the people of Oregon have already passed laws prohibiting slavery in that territory formerly.]

Mr. Hale objected to the striking out of this section, as he had only withdrawn his "fire-brand" to allow action on the Southern "fire-brand" of the Senator from Florida. But if there was to be any other "doctoring," he should deem it his duty again to move it.

Mr. Calhoun said it must be apparent to all, that the mere striking out of the 12th section would remove the difficulty, as the laws of Oregon would still remain in force. The short cut of the Senator from Florida, he thought the best—to take bill of the last session, incorporating into it the military proposition of the Senator from Missouri.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Miller, Dickinson, Calhoun, Bagby, Foote and Hale. Between the two latter Senators it became quite pointed, as to the propriety observed by each in the performance of their Senatorial duties.—Mr. Foote thought that the demeanor of the Senator from New Hampshire towards other Senators, in the discussions here on the question of slavery, had been anything but respectful, decorous and Senatorial.

Mr. Hale replied that his thanks were due to the Senator for his reproaches, for he was not too old nor too wilful to learn manners—even of the Senator from Mississippi. But were it possible, in the language of Burns, (which he quoted,) for us to "see ourselves as others see us," he would not be likely to receive advice again from that quarter.

Mr. Foote rejoined that he laid no claims to the character of a teacher, but were he ever so well qualified, he should utterly despair of being able to teach the Senator from New Hampshire a proper Senatorial demeanor.

At the conclusion, the Senate, without action on the bill or amendment, adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The amendment of the Senate to the House bill refunding money advanced by States in transportation, &c., of volunteers, before being mustered into service, was taken up and agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the bill providing for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and all the amendments were agreed to except the third, which was disagreed to.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, the question being on ordering the report to be printed. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved that the further consideration of the Report be postponed to Thursday, the 15th inst., when after debate—

On motion of Mr. Vinson, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Naval appropriation bill. But the Committee rose without coming to any conclusion thereon. Adjourned.

DEATH OF KEOKUK.

We regret to learn that this principal Chief of the tribe of Sac Indians was poisoned a few days since by one of his band, from the effects of which he died. The murderer had been detected, and upon being arrested confessed the crime. He was immediately taken out by the Sacs and put to death by being shot.

Keokuk was one of the most intelligent and enlightened of that tribe of Indians, and his loss will be seriously felt by them. We could not ascertain from our informant that any cause was assigned for this foul murder. The intelligence was brought to this city by a gentleman who was passenger on the Tamerlane, that reached our port this morning.—*Even.*

The following are the names of the gentlemen invited to attend the examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, to commence on Monday, the 5th of June:

1. Hon. Wm. Prescott, of Maine.
2. Hon. Dutes J. Pearce, of R. I.
3. Maj. Gen. J. McDaniels, of Vt.
4. Col. Robert Hamilton, of N. J.
5. Dr. A. F. Askew, of Delaware.
6. Col. Geo. Wilson, of Va.
7. Col. Jas. Gadsden, of S. C.
8. Patterson C. Lander, of Ky.
9. Dr. J. G. M. Ranney, of Tenn.
10. Professor W. C. Larabee, of Ill.
11. Isaac N. Morris, Esq., of Ill.
12. Gen. Jas. Bell, of Ark.
13. Col. Alex. H. Redford, of Mich.
14. Col. A. W. Doniphan, of Missouri.
15. Dr. Alabel Smith, of Texas.